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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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THE NEXT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Attractive Features Proposed for the Universal Show in 1900.

Already they appear to be commencing preparations for the exposition of 1900 in Paris. It would strike Americans that the introduction of electricity for general lighting had not made that progress one would expect there. But this season, says the Philadelphia Telegraph, the way in which a number of streets have been torn up to put in electric cables, shows that when the exposition is open all Paris will be brighter than ever by night. And now everyone who gives thought to the coming show is racking his brains to find something to distinguish the coming from the preceding shows. Among these has been proposed by the Petit Journal a scheme which it is thought will be particularly interesting to the children, and everyone knows how attractive that is to grown people, although they may not be willing to admit it. It has been suggested by Armand Dayot, inspector of fine arts, to unite with the exposition of 1900 the garden of the Tuileries, which latter is to be exclusively reserved for juvenile attractions, to be a sort of children's paradise, quite apart from the amusements and distractions of the grown people. There will be no lack of variety to give success to the idea. There will be interesting museums of children's toys, retrospective collections of dolls, where the crude terra cotta darling which the blind Nidia of Pompeii may have carried may look from the far end of the line down to her fin-de-siecle distant relative in gorgeous Paris dressing and capable of singing an entire song in a squeaky, grating phonograph falsetto! Then there will be panoramas and dioramas in miniature, to be decorated by such artists as Boutet de Monvel and Kate Greenaway. Punch and Judy shows in all their variety and nationality, from all corners of the world and of all periods, from the Chignot of the classic period to the marionettes of Boulogne, and the Karaguez of Constantinople, all displaying the antics of the same old "Polichinelle," eternally raging to the intense amusement of the children. There are to be children's balls and pony cavalcades under the trees, and under cover a sort of wax works showing children of genius in their early days; such as Lulli, Mozart, Giotto, Viviana, Canova and that astonishing Henry de Heinecken, who at the age of two years spoke three languages while yet in his nurse's arms, and could speak a piece in Latin also.

It is to be hoped that baby king of Spain will send his baby regiment, and, although they are Spanish soldiers, they may be allowed by the French government to show their drill in the garden. That the coming men and women have had no place, nothing suitable for their capabilities, in former exhibitions must be acknowledged; and that such a display, coupled with a retrospective exhibition of educational methods, will make the whole affair immensely attractive to both young and old, no one will doubt.

PAPER HORSESHOES.

They Are Helpful to Cavalry Horses on Long Marches.

When paper horseshoes were first introduced into the cavalry service of the German army a few years ago they excited a good deal of interest. Several cavalry horses were first shod with the paper shoes and the effect observed. It was found, says the Chicago Herald, that not only did the lightness and elasticity of the shoe help the horse on the march, making it possible for him to travel faster and farther without fatigue than horses shod with iron, but that the paper shoe had the property of being unaffected by water and other liquids. These new sheets of paper are pressed closely together, one above another, and rendered impervious to the moisture by the application of oil of turpentine. The sheets are glued together by a sort of paste composed of turpentine, whiting, gum and linseed oil, and then submitted to a powerful hydraulic pressure. Paper horseshoes are also made by grinding up the paper into a mass, combining it with turpentine, sand, gum, litharge and certain other substances, pressing it and afterward drying it. But these shoes are less tough and elastic than those made of thin sheets of paper laid one upon another. These shoes are fastened to the horse's feet either by means of nails or with a kind of glue made of coal tar and caoutchouc.

He Was Too Easy.

Chief-Justice Richardson, of New Hampshire, was ready to abandon one of his own rulings, if argument had convinced him that it was not tenable—a readiness not relished by some lawyers. That great lawyer, Jeremiah Mason, was once pressing a point on the judge with his usual force. "Brother Mason," said the judge, "the impression of the court is in your favor." "Yes," retorted Mason, "but I want your honor to *stick!*"

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCES.

Men of Prominence Who Suddenly Drop Out of Sight.

There appears to be a singular increase, in late years, in the number of people moving in the higher walks of life, occupying civil positions of prominence, and enjoying rare social distinction, who suddenly disappear under circumstances that baffle all ordinary efforts to account for. Without known reason or ascertainable cause they vanish from mortal ken and, stranger yet, leave no trace. E. A. Osborne, M. D. writes in the Chautauquan of these mysterious disappearances and the attendant lapses of identity in the missing ones, giving several instances that came under his own observation. He says:

From the more reliable statistics available they seem to be as common, per ratio of population, in one section as in another, as frequent in one season as another, and erratically to avoid anything like a rule of procedure beyond the one prime propelling impulse to step out and be gone. Herein lies an undefinable mystery and an unmeasurable danger, for until we know just how and why this subtle psychological force arises, there can be no sense of security felt by any individual as a personal immunity from this strange and powerful, all powerful it would seem, propelling force. In the selection of victims the educated and illiterate, the sick and the well, the strong and the infirm, the rich and the poor, the man of brains and the man of brawn, the occupant of the palatial residence and the dweller in the hut are all treated with rare indiscrimination.

Let us suppose for the sake of explanation that we accept the theory of every person's being actuated by a double consciousness, a twin self, which, when the organization is in a state of normal, healthy equipoise, harmoniously dominates all the acts which characterize us, just as in health and in physiological balance our two eyes see as one, our ears hear as one, or our double brain so nicely conjoined, reasons, receives impressions, transfers them into sensations, and directs the operations of the complex nervous system, in all acting, essentially, as one brain.

We are now ready to believe that circumstances may arise so to influence our conscious quality, that the one shall be influenced more than the other and in turn produce such an errantry, such a type of vagarious personality, as the individual originally might never be accused of possessing or know himself that he possessed.

ASSAULTED HIS DUDE SON.

An Aged Darky Says His Son Is Poorer Trash Than Existed "Befo' de Wah."

A white-haired Virginia negro, Isaiah Dorsey, whose thrift and good character many years ago won him not only his freedom but a white wife, appeared before Justice McMahon in the Yorkville police court the other day in answer to a summons issued at the request of his son, Albert C. Dorsey, twenty-three years old, who complained that his father had whipped him twice during the week, the more recent chastisement partaking of the nature of a clubbing, says the New York Post. Young Dorsey, clad in figured waistcoat, brilliant tie, and generally striking attire, told the judge very coolly of his father's violence, and rather sneeringly said that "the old man does not know how to behave." At this the father, trembling with anger, broke out as follows:

"Judge, dat 'ere dude trash standin' dere wif his good clo's says I 'saulted an' beat him. I did, sah. He says I don' know how to behave. Pr'aps I don', sah. But I know dat dat 'ere cologne-smellin' dude don' do nuffin to help his mother or me I bin aworkin' my hands off for him, and his mother's done de same thing. His mother's done pawned her watch an' her dresses to gib him money. He's done nuffin but drink it away. An' when he done earned some money las' week an I made him gib some to his mother and he objected, I jes' whaled him—like my ole massa used to whale me. An' if he don' do as he ought by his mother I'll whale him again, sah!"

Justice McMahon finally succeeded in convincing the father that it would be safer for him not to take the law into his own hands, and on his agreeing to let his son alone Dorsey was allowed to go home. As he went out he muttered back to the judge: "Dat ere duck's poorer trash den anything dat used to liv' in ole Virginy befo' de wah!"

Buried Treasure in Italy.

For centuries it has been the belief of the common people of Genoa that treasures were hidden in the bed of the Polcavera, a stream that runs by the city. Recently a carter, in digging for sand in the bed of the dried-up torrent, came upon hidden treasure, of which so far coin of the face value of sixty thousand francs has been found, and the supply is not yet exhausted. By the Italian law half of this goes to the state and half to the finder. The value of the coins is far beyond the sum mentioned; many of them are rare and of great artistic value. They are chiefly gold, and belong to the period between 1460 and 1550—that is, the reigns of Louis XI., Charles VIII., Louis XII. and Francis I., and are all either French or Genoese. The Genoese ducats are specially rare and will fetch high prices. The search for treasure is going on under police supervision.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

The Mysterious Formation Seen on the Pacific Coast.

The mystery of the strange bark that three ship captains have reported stranded on a reef fifteen miles west of the Straits of Le Maire, with all masts and rigging standing, seems to be solved. A few days ago, says the San Francisco Call, a vessel reached Lodnon and reported having passed within a short distance of the deserted bark, and interest was renewed in the thrice-reported stranded vessel. All agreed in saying it was an iron ship, and most likely of German construction. It was bark rigged, and had black painted portholes. Shipping and insurance men have been trying to determine the name of the wrecked bark, but without success. No vessel of its description should be anywhere in the vicinity of the Horn, and none is overdue at any port that would pass within thousands of miles of the spot.

It is not likely that it could be taken for the Crown of Italy, which ran on a reef in the Straits of Le Maire about two and a half years ago. It was a full-rigged ship, and when it struck most of her masts went by the board. A few days afterward the sea was strewn with wreckage, and nothing was again seen of the wreck. A few days ago the British ship, Cedric the Saxon, arrived in port from Swansea, and it passed close to the spot where the mysterious bark has been seen. Capt. Rees tells a story which further complicates matters. He says the so-called bark is nothing but a rock, although its resemblance to a ship is so striking that he made an entry in his log to the effect that a ship was stranded, with all the rigging intact. He says that he was out fifteen miles when he first saw it, and was sure it was a wreck.

As he approached it he found it was a huge rock sticking out of the water. It was only about half a mile away, but even then its resemblance to a bark with painted portholes and rigging that all hands had to be called for an opinion. The puzzle to the sea captains who have rounded the Horn dozens of times is that the strange rock has never been seen before.

GENTLEMAN BROWN.

A Benevolent Dog Who Cared for His Vagrant Brothers.

Brown was simply a large dog, who was so strong, so fearless, so intelligent, and so active in affairs that he was considered the champion of the town. He could thrash any dog round about and always did it when it was necessary.

But he was extremely kind and benevolent. He showed great kindness to tramp dogs and protected many a wretched little vagabond and saw him safely out of the town in a good condition.

One day he brought a specially bad specimen home with him. He came into the house and into the dining-room, where the family were at dinner, the wretched little tramp dog at his heels.

He looked up at his master, wagged his tail, asking for something to eat.

A plate of food was set down and the little dog snatched at it ravenously.

Brown seemed to think that was all right. When the little dog was through he asked for another plateful and had his own dinner.

He kept the little dog for quite awhile, always permitting him to eat first. At night he took the dog into his kennel, himself sleeping on the outside.

He was not at all intimate with the dog, treating him as a visitor, not at any time as a friend. The tramp finally went on his way, strong and well, and as plump and sleek as any dog need be. What was said between these two dogs, both at meeting and parting, would be very interesting to know.

SKILLED IN SOFT PHRASES.

The Honest Tramp Who Had Never Seen Better Days or Better Surroundings.

The tramp, whom the lady of the house had admitted to the kitchen table and was giving a dinner of her own cooking, was such a pleasant-looking fellow that she became quite interested in him. After busying about awhile she ventured into conversation, says the Detroit Free Press.

"You have not always been in this business, have you?" she asked.

"No, madam," he replied briefly.

"Ah, I thought so. You have seen better days, then?"

He looked at the fine piece of pie and big glass of cold milk she set down on the table for him to finish on, and laid down his knife and fork.

"If you mean by better days, madam," he said, "that I have not always been a tramp, I will reply 'Yes,' but if you mean by better days that I have ever had pleasanter surroundings than the present, or that I have surrounded pleasanter things," and he blushed, "I will say emphatically that I have not," and the good woman was so piebled that she almost wanted to take him as a permanent boarder.

SOUTHERN SQUIRREL HUNTERS

Primitive Habits and Customs of Louisiana Nimrods.

"I have been among the squirrel hunters," said a gentleman who had just returned from his vacation, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat. "The squirrel hunters are a peculiar people inhabiting the southwestern counties of Mississippi and adjoining Louisiana parishes. They have been living there for generations and preserve the primitive customs and habits of their forefathers.

"The squirrel hunter is doubtless a descendant of Kentucky settlers, for they are all tall, stately people, and great lovers of the hunt. But there is now little large game to be found, and so they spend their time hunting the squirrel, which is also scarce. The squirrel hunters are farmers, but raise little except corn. The pine-hill region, where they live, is not penetrated by railroads, and there are hundreds of such people who have never seen a steam engine. I saw a great many of the oldest squirrel hunters of the country, and found them to be a very strange-looking people. They all wear long hair, which often reaches down to their belts. Their beards, too, are long, often matted with their hair. They wear homespun pantaloons and homemade shoes. Their shirts are oftentimes made from the skins of squirrels, which they wear in the winter, while in summer they wear an open blouse shirt, also of home make. Their houses are made of pine logs, between which mud is placed as a plastering. These houses are covered with pine boards split from the woods. There are never any inclosures about their homes, their yards opening out into the pine forest.

"These squirrel hunters, while they have no churches, are a very religious people, though a great deal of superstition is connected with their worship. Their churches are made of boughs of pine, placed upon a scaffolding, to keep out the sun. Now and then a country revival is held in these arbor-houses, but this is seldom."

FUN FOR YOUNG JAPS.

How the Youngsters Ensnare Dragon Flies for Kites.

One of the greatest amusements for the children of Japan is catching the "dragon fly," said Dr. W. F. Taylor, of Boston, who, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has spent several years in Japan. Japan is a land of children, and thousands of them literally put in several weeks every autumn in capturing dragon flies and tying kites to them for the fun of seeing them fly. Soon after the turn of the sun in the afternoon hundreds and thousands of huge dragon flies busy themselves flying here and there over the rice fields and gardens, catching insects and gnats. The Japanese boys carefully saturate the end of a bamboo with tar and start out for the fun. They must hold the bamboo up to attract the unsuspecting dragons to take a rest. In a moment the boy gives the bamboo a twist, and puts the tar end into so many motions that it is impossible for the creature to avoid it. The boys are so expert at the business that I have seen them chase a fly that had gotten much ahead of them, and succeed in sticking the dragon fly to the reed. When once on the tar end of the pole there is a miserable future for the captives. They are tied together and carried around in the chase. Then a string is tied to each one, and a small piece of paper, serving as a kite, which the poor flies are required to sail. They fly away, but of course soon get caught in a tree or bush and die of starvation.

ALL WERE WRONG BUT HIM.

But the Eleven Obstinate Jurors Finally Came to a Sensible Conclusion.

The obstinacy which is said to be characteristic of the Scotch is illustrated in the following story, which was recently related to a writer for the New York Advertiser: "My father," said the narrator, "came over about seventy-five years ago and settled in Michigan, which, in that part at any rate, was a semi-wilderness. As the country grew more settled my father, from the mere fact of his having been a pioneer, became very prominent in civic affairs in the community. He was very conscientious, but extremely impatient of contradiction, never understanding why a person could disagree with him, when he was so plainly correct in his position. Well, one night, contrary to his usual custom, he did not come home to supper. Eight o'clock came and the whole family was in bed and still he had not arrived. It was after one o'clock in the morning that his heavy step was heard on the stairs. My mother, who had been anxious, met him with a light in her hand.

"'Where have you been?' she asked, looking at him seriously.

"'Been on a jury,' he growled.

"'Why did you stay so late?'

"'Stay so late? There were eleven obstinate devils on that jury and it took me all night to convince them.'"

A Celestial "Barber."

An Egyptian shopkeeper had a deity to whom he offered sacrifice every morning, and whose duty it was in return for this reverence to stand in front of the shop during the day, a sort of celestial "barker," and direct the attention of the people passing by to the shop and its contents.

HAZARDOUS HAYING.

On Alpine Heights Where Goats and Sheep Fear to Tread.

Brawny Swiss Maids—Compelled to Mow Grass in Masculine Attire—Weird, Rocky Region and Plucky Folk, Who Inspired Schiller.

The hay makers on our western prairies, and for that matter on the hilly and mountainous meadows of America, can form no conception of the hardships that the Alpine wildheuer of Switzerland have to brave in order to gather the winter's provender for their cattle.

Wildheuer, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, is the name given to small peasants — men and women — who climb the rocky peaks of the alps during the months of August and September and gather the wild hay that grows on almost perpendicular, isolated grass plots, over yawning precipices and near threatening glaciers. The reader is reminded of Schiller's graphic description of this fraternity in William Tell. It occurs in the third scene of the fourth act. Gessler, the governor of Switz and Uri, approaches down the sloping Kuessanacht pass with rocks on either side. Before him is a projecting cliff overgrown with brushwood. Armgard, the poor wife of a wildheuer, falls with her children in front of the governor's horse and begs for the release of her husband, who is perishing behind prison bars, and when Rudolph der Harras, the adjutant, asks her: "Who are you, woman, and who is your husband?" he receives the following words in reply:

A poor wild-hay man of the Rigiberg
Kind sir, who on the brow of the abyss
Mows down the grass from steep and rocky shelves
To which the very cattle dare not climb.

Harras, the horseman, is conscience-stricken, and thus intercedes for the petitioner:

By Heaven! A sad and miserable life!
I prithee, give the wretched man his freedom;
How great soever his offense may be
His horrid trade is punishment enough.

To the woman:

You shall have justice; to the castle bring
Your suit; this is no place to deal with it.

And, indeed, no more dangerous occupation can be imagined. The work is laborious and the harvest poor. The mowers and rakers ascend with ropes and Alpine shoes the dizzy steepnesses, where goats and sheep do not venture to graze, much less the larger cattle. The mountaineers here are, of course, never assailed by vertigo and kindred troubles, which must be accounted for by heredity and constant climbing of perilous heights. But for this work only such men and women can be hired who can find no other means wherewith to keep the wolf from the door. These are the folks who work during the balance of the year at ridiculously low wages by day in villages and inns, or as wood-choppers and weavers during the winter. Hundreds of householders in this vicinity rely for their whole year's supply of milk, butter and cheese on a single cow, and must make hay on the mountains while the sun shines—during August and September. Every canton in Switzerland has its hay laws which set apart two months during the year for hay gathering and which appoint the very day on which the work may be commenced, besides imposing many other oppressive ordinances and regulations. As soon as the hay day has come these complacent, easily contented, semi-Roman Teutons gather in convivial companies and begin their climbing marches amid the yodling of popular ditties and the singing of religious hymns. All carry alpenstocks, scythes, rakes and ropes and a small knapsack of food and drink, sufficient for several days.

Often places are encountered where the grass is especially rich and luxuriant, but which can only be reached by dangling a mower down over the rocks and thus enabling him to gather a few sackfuls of hay at a time, when another man is let down to finish the plot. It is generally found most expedient to select some accessible spot near the mountain road and then to throw the hay bundles from the various little meadows along the paths. And it is marvelous with what dexterity the rakers have learned to throw their bundles.

Sometimes, however, no such convenient place can be found; then the poor people are compelled to carry their heavy, compact bundles on their shoulders down the steep, dangerous mountain path or to let them down with ropes from one to another somewhat like the water carriers of ancient Egypt.

In the Canton Switz many young women are employed for this work. They are usually robust, brawny young maids, full of courage, every movement betraying power and agility. Necessity compels them to wear masculine attire during these labors. As in the case of the Tyrolean shepherdesses, skirts would prove a great impediment in their work.

China's Best Tea.

Scented tea is a great favorite with the Chinese. This is made by mixing jessamine or orange blossoms with the tea for twenty-four hours, after which it is sifted and separated, and then packed. The stranger in China finds it almost impossible to buy the best tea. So little of the best quality or first picking is obtained that the Chinese keep it for themselves. It is very expensive.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 20, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER.—Merchants' Exchange.
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GROVE L. JOHNSON.

The Democratic press of this State, notably the Examiner and Report, have endeavored to make our State campaign an anti-Railroad one, thereby hoping to divert the attention of the people from the English and anti-American Administration of Cleveland and Free Trader Wilson, but they cannot do it. The people of this State are alive to the importance of a radical change in Congress, and the election of a full Republicrn delegation to the House of Representatives, and the election of a Republican Legislature, to insure the election of Senator Perkins to serve out the unexpired term of the lamented Stanford, Perkins holding the position by appointment until the next Legislature elects, hence the importance of electing Senator Voorheis, who will also vote for U. S. Senator two years hence, and Cy. Coleman to the Assembly.

In the matter of Congressmen, the Republicans have nominated popular and able men in every District, and the people will look to their personal interests and those of the State and elect them by very handsome majorities, and we want to see this, the 2d, District prove to be the banner district of the State, for in Hon. Grove L. Johnson the people of this District have one of the ablest and best known men in the State to vote for. He will, if elected—and he will be, for the voters of California will not cast their votes this time for Free Trade Democrats and Populists, the latter being but a Democratic side show—exhibit in the House a high degree of statesmanship, honorable to himself and creditable to this District and the State at large. In point of ability Grove L. Johnson is head and shoulders above any man on the Democratic ticket from Budd to the rotts, inclusive Mono county has felt the effects of the tariff legislation and Cleveland's opposition to silver, many citizens of Mono county being engaged in the sheep and wool business, and every silver mine in the Patterson District being compelled to shut down on account of the downfall of silver, and with a knowledge of these facts, why should not the people of this county give Grove L. Johnson on almost unanimous support, as he is a strong Protectionist and silver man, and will make his mark in Congress and be one of the most influential members of the House.

VOTE AGAINST

AMENDMENT NUMBER NINE.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 20.

An Act to submit to the people of the State of California an amendment to section twenty-three of article four of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 28. The members of the Legislature shall receive, in full payment for their services, the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, and mileage not to exceed ten cents per mile, and for, contingent expenses not to exceed twenty-five dollars, for each session, to be paid out of the public treasury. No increase in compensation or mileage shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected, and the pay of no attache shall be increased after he is elected or appointed.

The above proposed Amendment was not asked for by the people of this State, but was undoubtedly concocted by a member of the Legislature who hoped to be re-elected and profit by its adoption. If the proposed amendment would provide a way to compel members of the Legislature to attend to the business of the people with the same energy and economy they exhibit in the conduct of their own private business, it might merit public approval; but a proposition to increase their pay to $1,000 a session and let them remain in session an unlimited time should be snowed under in the wintry blasts of November 6th. The Constitution provides for a session of sixty days, at a salary of $8 a day and mileage, which is more than double most of them make in their ordinary business pursuits. If they consider the pay too light it should be an incentive to those who think they can do better to expedite business and go home. Every taxpayer and all who feel an interest in the affairs of State should vote against the above amendment,

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Marcus D. Boruck, of the S. F. Spirit of the Times, made a handsome success of his lecture on "Purity of the Press." The treasury of the Childrens' Home had $900 of the receipts.

San Francisco is falling off in registration, while Los Angeles and Sacramento will each show an increase of 5000 since last election.

LIFE OR DEATH?

It is of vital importance that it should be understood by persons whose kidneys are inactive, that this condition of things is finally inductive of a state of the organs where life hangs in the balance. Bright's diseases, diabetes, albuminuria are all diseases of a very obstinate character in their mature stage, and all have a fatal tendency. They often baffle the most practical medical skill, and the most approved remedies of materia medica. But opposed at the outset—that is say, when the kidneys begin to discharge their functions inactive—with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the dangerous tendency is checked. Very useful, also, is this household medicine for these ailments of common occurrence—constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, and nervousness. It is a safeguard against malaria and severe chronic rheumatism.

Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is afraid that the lack of Democratic harmony in New York will give the Republicans the House of Representatives.

On Sunday, near Colfax, a locomotive exploded, injuring engineer O. Wirt and fireman Chas.

NEW TO-DAY.

GRAND BALL

AT

WILLIAMS',

SWEETWATER,

ON

Friday Evening, November 2.

BRIDGEPORT MUSIC ENGAGED.

For Assessor.

JOHN J. WELCH,

Republican Candidate.

BAKER & HAMILTON.

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FOR TURF, STUBBLE OR ORCHARD.

The STAR PLOWS are manufactured expressly for our customers by the

BENICIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
BENICIA, CAL.

THE MATERIALS USED are selected with care and guaranteed to be the best that can be obtained in the United States.

BEAMS AND HANDLES are selected Eastern White Oak of extra length, thoroughly air seasoned and finished with oil and varnish

MOLD BOARDS are best quality, chemically tempered Cast Steel; designed especially for our rich, stiff soils; form and finish cannot be excelled.

SHARES are superior grade Crucible Steel, susceptible of high temper, yet readily sharpened and repaired as occasion may require.

ON THE WHOLE, we know that the STAR PLOWS is to-day the Very Best General Purpose Plow that capital, brain and energy can produce

Be sure you know how good it is before purchasing some other kind.

The following Guarantee accompanies each Plow:

We guarantee our Star Plows to do as good work or better than any other similar Plow in the market.

If, after two days' trial, any of our Star Plows should not fill the above requirements, it can be returned to us and we will refund the money.

SAN FRANCISCO. SACRAMENTO.
LOS ANGELES. NEW YORK.

E. C. VOORHEIS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR

STATE SENATOR,

Fourteenth District,

Comprising the Counties of Alpine, Amador, Calaveras and Mono.

For District Attorney,

CHARLES L. HAYES,

Democratic Nominee.

ESTRAYS.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS A REWARD of FIVE DOLLARS EACH for the recovery of

Two Estray Horse Mules.

One was lost at Fales' Hot Springs, and one near Bridgeport.

One is a brownish white, and the left ear of the other is split. David Hays will pay the reward.

s29 ANTONIO ERRECA.

JAMES MEEHAN.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

For

JOINT-SENATOR,

14th District.

Election, Tuesday, November 6th, 1894.

For Sheriff.

M. P. HAYES,

Regular Democratic Candidate.

For County Clerk.

J. D. MURPHEY.

Republican Nominee.

For Treasurer.

JOE A. BROWN,

Republican nominee.

For Justice of the Peace.

GEORGE H. BUMP.

Republican nominee.

WARM COREAN SHANTIES.

Even the Poorest Manages to Have a Cheerful Little Furnace.

The Coreans may be a very uncivilized people, but it is said they know something about warming their houses. Even the meanest of their abodes is furnished with a furnace, called kang, which, while very primitive, is extremely effective and embodies all the best points of the most approved contrivance for house-warming. The furnace, says the San Francisco Chronicle, is situated at one side of the house, or generally at one end.

It burns with a down draught, and the heat and smoke are conveyed through numerous flues under the mud floors to a chimney at the opposite side of the building. No smoke or foul air gets into the house, and the floors are kept very warm. It is said that a small fire of brushwood in the furnace will thoroughly heat a large house. In fact the only fault that is found with Corean house-heating is that it is too effective, and the diseases of the people are largely due to their keeping their houses too hot. Indoors they are accustomed to maintain a temperature of seventy or eighty degrees while outside the weather is at zero or below.

Largest Baby Ever Born.

The largest baby at time of birth of which the medicos of the world have any record first saw the light of day at Macon, Ga., during the summer of 1890. The child was the offspring of Will Lennon, a well-known painter of that burg. When the child was twenty-four hours old it weighed but one and one-half ounces less than forty pounds.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1894. Taxes.

NOTICE TO

TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1894, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3746: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

And further Notice is hereby given that the School Tax for the Bridgeport School District is now due and payable under like conditions and penalties as above prescribed for the collection of the County Taxes.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1894

M. P. HAYES. Tax Collector.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

R. KIRWIN, Plaintiff, vs. ALICE KIRWIN, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Mono in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to ALICE KIRWIN, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the Superior Court in the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons, if served within this Mono County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and Plaintiff and for such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in said complaint.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 14th day of September, A. D. 1894.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
By J. W. TOWLE,
Deputy Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, State of California, County of Mono.

R. Kirwin, Plaintiff, vs. Alice Kirwin, Defendant.

Copy Summons.

Filed September 15th, 1894,
J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk,
by J. W. Towle, Deputy Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[s15 2m]

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE R. BUMP,

DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

IF YOU WANT THE NEWS TAKE THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO.'S New Special Train, The

Sunset Limited

70 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW ORLEANS.
110 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

—MAGNIFICENT—

Vestibuled Train BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO and NEW ORLEANS

Every Thursday,—

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

LUXURY WITH SPEED

—AND—

No Extra Charges.

PULLMAN DOUBLE DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING CARS.

DINING CARS (MEALS A LA CARTE)

PULLMAN COMPOSITE CARS, Including BUFFET, SMOKING-ROOM, BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOM.

The Entire Train will be LIGHTED with GAS.

WEEKLY THROUGH TIME SCHEDULE:

From San Fran.	In effect Nov. 1.	From N. Orleans
Thurs. 10.30 a.m.	lv. San Fran. ar.	11.45 a.m. Sun
Fridays 4.00 "	" Los Angeles "	6.10 p.m. Sat.
Sat'd'ys 5.30 "	ar. El Paso lv.	6.10 p.m. Fri.
Sundays 2.10 "	" San Antonio "	1.30 a.m. Fri.
Sundays 7.40 p.m.	" New Orleans "	8.00 " Thurs.

At NEW ORLEANS close connections will be made with Trains for Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and the Limited Trains of

THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE,

For Atlanta Charlotte, Danville, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

For further information, apply to any agent

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Dogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credits given.

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Dogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half price.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building.

1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 462, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR

SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

THOMAS F. COYLES.

Ponsorial Parlor,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Haircutting, Shaving and Shampooing. Razors honed.

je23 tf

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights,

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MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN,

Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 462. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. je16-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je14-tf

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HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER.

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

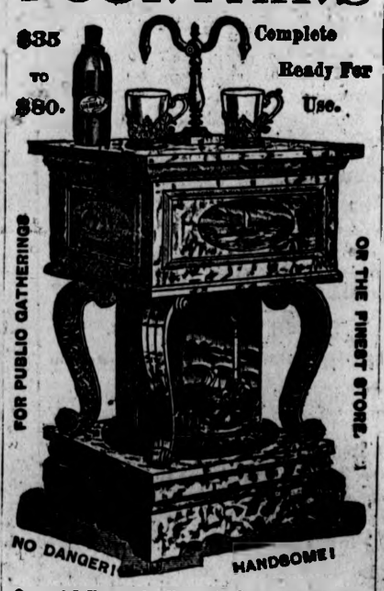
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTZY, Proprietor.

[je10-tf]

PORTABLE SODA FOUNTAINS



Over 30 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any $4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,

MADISON, - - - - INDIANA.

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,

Is in first-class condition and the Shortest and Best Route to and from

CARSON.

OTTO LARSON,
Lessee.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $4.25 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my20-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street.

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(85 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

PIONEER SALOON,

(Brick Building)

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

d2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS And will be conducted first-class.

STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

[my19-tf]

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale, Soda Water

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if fair terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $30. Sewing Machine for $30.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

ORANGE, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 28 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

Agents wanted in every town. Write for prices and terms.

725 MARKET STREET,
je2 SAN FRANCISCO.

ADVERTISE
IN THE
CHRONICLE-UNION

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, OCTOBER 20. 1894

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS:
Week Days—9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M.
MAILS.
Bodie—every day, except Sunday,
Departure, 1 P. M.—Arrival, 9 A. M.
Holbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Mrs. W. W. Hawthorn and children arrived from Bodie on Monday to reside here, Mr. Hawthorn having rented A. F. Bryant's cottage opposite the Leavitt House.

J M. Miller was over from Mono Lake the first of the week.

F. Marion Smith, Democratic candidate for Assessor, was over from Bodie the first of the week interviewing the voters of this section.

J. G. Pimentel and wife are at Fales' Hot Springs.

Wood Larson drove up from Antelope yesterday. He is the leading and only Prohibitionist in this county.

Frank E. Hunewill and wife returned yesterday from Benton and "way ports"—his electioneering trip. He is hard at work for himself, and the full ticket, of course.

Mrs. Dr. Keables was over from Bodie on Sunday and took Mrs. H. M. Eddy home with her for a visit.

Sheriff Hayes goes to Benton to-day to summon grand jurymen. Superintendent Cornelia Richards accompanies him to visit the school.

Supt. J. W. Kelly, J. F. Parr, Jas. Glenn and Ernest Marks escorted Congressman Caminetti from Bodie to Bridgeport on Thursday.

Norm. Huntoon and wife returned home from Bishop on Wednesday.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

R. W. Bowen, of Bodie, the Democratic candidate for County Clerk, has withdrawn from the Democratic ticket, and in a letter to County Clerk Murphey he requested that his name be omitted from the printed ballots, as circumstances over which he has no control prevents his being a candidate for office. He congratulated our popular Clerk upon having a "walk over," and wishes him a successful administration of his office. As the time for filing nominations has passed, the vacancy cannot be filled on the printed ballot, and Democrats have no wish to put up another against John D. Murphey, who has been most efficient and accommodating and well deserves the support of his fellow citizens of all parties for another term.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—Hon. A. Caminetti, Congressman from this District, and Democratic candidate for re-election, made a flying visit to Bridgeport on Thursday under adverse circumstances. He was advertised to speak at Bodie on Wednesday evening and Bridgeport on Thursday evening, but on his arrival at Benton some officious individual telegraphed to Bodie that he would be one day behind, consequently the special train of the B. & B. road was not sent to meet him at Mono Mills, where he had to stay all night in the company of the Republican candidate for District Attorney, Frank E. Hunewill, and wife, who made a pleasant audience, but not a profitable one, politically. On his arrival at Bodie next day it was telephoned over that he would arrive here at 3:30. The Court House, the CHRONICLE-UNION and other Republican flags were given to the breeze, and a number of Republicans hitched up their teams and accompanied their Democratic friends up the road to receive the distinguished visitor. The Brass Band assembled at the bridge, where he was greeted with patriotic airs, the escort halting to allow a general introduction, after which he was escorted to the Allen House, and then rushed up to Bryant's Hall, where it was arranged he should speak about an hour, and then return to Bodie, where he spoke in the evening, leaving yesterday morning for Stockton, where he is to speak to-night.

His Bridgeport audience was small, on account of the short notice, and it was made up mostly of Republicans. He was introduced by R. S. Miner, who appealed for votes for what Mr. Caminetti had done for the "mining and grazing interests of Mono county," but the sheep men and wool growers present failed to see where his vote for "free wool" had benefited them. Mr. Caminetti explained why his visit had been cut short and then proceeded, touching lightly the tariff question, which had been settled and given place to silver, which would be the great question before Congress this coming Winter, but Cleveland and Wilson say the tariff fight has but just commenced.—He touched upon the financial question and tried to make his hearers believe that Cleveland and Carlisle were not in with the bankers on every financial proposition. He referred to the railroad question and favors the Government taking the roads, which would compel the Government to pay the bonds, which the C. P. and U. P. owners would like. He spoke over an hour, but failed to enthuse his Democratic friends, receiving but one round of faint applause. After an introduction to the ladies and many of our citizens of both parties he left for Bodie at 6 o'clock. He is a very pleasant gentlemen, but is on the wrong ticket.

HON. E. C. VOORHEIS,
Republican Nominee for State Senator.

Every voter is desirous of seeing the candidate he is asked to vote for, and many a voter is "captured" by the personal appearance and address of the candidates, and, in view of this fact, we present the portrait of our good-looking State Senator E. C. Voorheis, who is a candidate for re-election. Senator Voorheis will probably not be able to visit this county, as has work to do in Amador and Calaveras counties, where the parties are more equally divided than in Mono, and consequently it is important to the Republican party that he should make a good fight in those counties, so the good Republicans of Mono can excuse him for not visiting us now. In electing a State Senator this Fall, we must remember that Voorheis, if elected, and he will be by Alpine and Mono, will vote both for the unexpired and full terms of United States Senators. So Republicans can see the importance of re-electing the Hon. E. C. Voorheis to the State Senate. He has a good record, and is worthy the support of of those who desire good government.

The people of Alpine and Mono counties owe Mr. Voorheis a debt of gratitude for the good work done in saving to these counties the sheep and cattle licenses, which are a great benefit to our taxpayers.

[CARD.]

BODIE, October 14, 1894.

MR. S. B. BURNHAM:
Chairman Dem. Co. Cen. Com.

Dear Sir:—

Having just discovered an error in my rights, as a citizen, after being a resident of the United States fourteen years, and voting on my citizenship papers for the past nine years in Minnesota and Montana, I find I could not qualify, if elected, to the County Clerk's office.

I hereby tender my resignation as a candidate for same.

Yours Respt.,
R. W. BOWEN.

BRIDGEPORT SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Bridgeport Public School for the month ending Oct. 12th:

Number of scholars enrolled—Girls, 20; Boys, 18. Total, 38.

The following were neither absent nor tardy during the month:

Principal's Department—Eloise Elliott, Nellie Hawks, Mary Gray, Lottie Towle, Maurice Hayes and Herman Schreck.

Primary Department—Lottie Sinnamon, Janie Hays, Gussie Kinney, Chas. Kinney, Cordie Kinney, Cord Hayes, Frank Hunt, Frank Sinnamon, Mey Huntoon, Andrew Miller, George Kinney, Irene Miller, Essie Elliott and Eddie Gray.

ZELLA HAYDEN, Principal.
TRACY BARNES, Assistant.

HE IS HERE.—James Meehan, of Jackson, the Democratic candidate for State Senator for this District, arrived in town from Bodie this morning and is making friends among our people. He is a Pioneer, having arrived in this State in 1850. He was Treasurer of Amador county thirteen years, and President Cleveland recently appointed him Postmaster at Jackson. Like Congressman Caminetti, Mr. Meehan is on the wrong ticket this trip.

A GRAND BALL.—Under "New To-Day," will be found the advertisement of the Grand Ball at Williams', Sweetwater, on November 2d. The Bridgeport Quadrille Band will furnish the music—and it will be good.

POSTPONED.—The entertainment, to be given by Travertine Council, has been postponed to some time in November.

FARMER California hoarhound, in ¼ lb papers at 25 cents, at D. Hays & Bro.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75 c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

On the evening of the 11th inst., the S. P. East bound express train was held up, five miles west of Sacramento, and Wells, Fargo & Co. were robbed of $50,000.

Rev. Dr. Smith and F. Helm, of Adrian, Ind., exchanged wives. The minister is well-known in society.

At Sacramento, on Monday, the 2½-year old son of Wm. F. Hildebrand was killed by a falling tree.

[CARD.]

AS A TRUE BLUE Republican, I take this method of thanking my friends for their support in the contest for the nomination for Sheriff and Tax Collector, and sincerely hope that they will join hands with me and support the successful nominee, who proved to be a perfect gentleman in all respects throughout our canvass.

Respectfully yours,
M. Y. STEWART KIRKWOOD.

THE DAM.—Work is progressing favorably at the big dam of the Standard Con. at the Dynamo on Green Creek. There are fifty-five men at work, for whom another lodging house is to be erected. W. Brandon is en route from Carson with the water pipes. With good weather, the dam will be finished in about two months, as the number of men will be increased as fast as they can be secured. Some of the men have been laid off on account of sickness, one death occurring from pneumonia.

GOOD COLLECTION.—Tax-Collector M. P. Hayes has collected so far about $9,000 for sheep licenses, and there is considerable more to be paid, making it about equal to that of last year. This may allow the Supervisors to reduce our bonded indebtedness, if not retire the entire $6,000.

The average decline of wool in the 19 months from March 1st, 1893—before the McKinley law was assailed, to October 1st, 1894, is 37.08 per cent. The average decline since the passage of the Free Wool bill is 7.24 per cent.

John W. Conger, Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, at Fresno, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State Prison for embezzlement.

County Clerk W. D. Ingraham, of Burlington, Vt., suicided, on Sunday, in his vault at the Court House. He was short in his accounts.

Government intends to abolish contract Indian schools, and transfer the pupils to the public schools.

The Southern Pacific Company intends experimenting with Los Angeles petroleum for fuel.

The signs of the times are that the Republicans will sweep the State.

It is confidently expected that Nevada will go Republican.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

A Well Disciplied Man.

Army discipline is supposed to be very strict indeed, and oders must be obed swiftly and silently. The best disciplined soldier ever in the Russian army lived in 1777. He was stationed before the door of the palace during a heavy flood, when the empress, seeing from her balcony that the water had reached the sentinel, called to him to retire. This the soldier refused to do; and when the empress asked if he knew who she was, the man replied affirmatively. Although he knew her majesty he would not leave his post until his corporal relieved him. The water increased until it reached the sentinel's knees. The empress sent several messages to him, but he refused to obey her. Finally she was compelled to summon the corporal, who was found asleep, and he was obliged to swim to relieve the honest private, who by that time had only his head above water, and would composedly have suffered himself to be drowned rather than disobey orders while obeying his sovereign.

Ready to Accommodate.

An exchange tells a story connected with a strike on the North British railway, during which much difficulty was experienced in finding engineers to keep the necessary trains running. One of the substitutes, a young fellow, ran some distance past a station, and then, putting back, ran as much too far the other way. He was preparing to make a third attempt, when the station agent shouted, to the great amusement of the passengers: "Never mind, Tammas; stay where you are! We'll shift the station."

Returned to Cannibalism.

The natives of one of the Fiji islands have returned to cannibalism after abstinence from the practice for eighteen years. Times are hard in Fiji and white man's provisions scarce. Christian missionaries have preached with good effect against the disgusting barbarism, but now the missionaries are likely to leave the savages to themselves for a time. It has been discovered that "missionary for dinner" on the Fiji invitation card is more attractive than "missionary at dinner."

MEDICAL.

Mr. D. M. Flanders

"I had Typhoid Fever
Which left me with torpid liver and kidney trouble. I was a great sufferer. I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was restored

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to health and gained over four pounds in weight. It is the best blood purifier." D. M. FLANDERS, real estate agent, Portland, Oregon.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Try a box.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander
President and Manager.
WARREN S. PERKINS, EDWIN VAN EVERY
Vice-President and Secretary. Treasurer.

☞ Frank F. Osborn, the General Manager was the founder, and for 21 years an active partner, of the firm of Osborn & Alexander—dissolved October, 1893.

OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY.
Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING OUT FOR BUSINESS!

WE SELL

HARDWARE,

MECHANICS'

TOOLS,
Highest Grade,
Best Assortment,
Low Prices.

414 Market Str. near Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,
General Merchandise,
Main Street, Bridgeport.
Choice Family Groceries,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Candies and Nuts,
Yankee Notions,
Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,
Stationery, etc., etc.

CHEWING GUM.

Its Composition Is a Closely-Guarded Secret.

An Industry That Gives Employment to Thousands of People—America Is a Nation of Jaw-Workers.

Do you chew gum?

In more technical terms, do you indulge in that continuous, vertical, masticatory movement which is so perfectly disgusting in the street car but pardonably popular in the privacy of home?

Nowadays, says the Chicago Tribune, everything is distinctively fin de siecle—or tries to be. And to be strictly fin de siecle means to have "a purpose." All the new and popular books, for instance, are "purpose" pieces of fiction. And so the persistent gum chewer, much as he dislikes to see others complacently smack their lips over the bit of gum and sugar, hides behind the laudable purpose, so called—a subterfuge, in other words—of improving an imperfect digestive apparatus, of whitening the teeth or of sweetening the breath.

Said Pope: "Old politicians chew on wisdom past." This truism is suggestive. But the modern chewer, whatever may be his excuse for the indulgence, is addicted to something more tangible—and that something is a peculiar conglomeration of stuffs.

If your favorite brand is white gum your solace is in chewing paraffine—which is a mixture of various carbohydrides—that has been dissolved at a gentle heat in olive oil and glycerine. It is stirred on cooling and afterwards compressed.

If tolu occupies first place in your affections you indulge in a mixture of balsam of tolu—which is made by dissolving orange shellac and gum benzoin in rectified spirit, with the addition of a few drops of the oils of cassia and nutmeg dissolved in a little essence of vanilla—oatmeal and sugar.

There is also spruce gum, made from exudations of the spruce tree. This gum from the manufactory of nature is regarded as both pure and beneficial.

Whether the chewer of gum gets a liberal allowance of the proverbial peck of dirt which every individual is supposed to eat in his allotted three score and ten in the sugared, flavored, daintily-wrapped squares of gum is a controvertible theme.

There is, in fact, such a mysterious air of secrecy about the manufacture of these innocent-looking masticatory sticks that the would-be visitor, who is not given entree into the sacred precincts for love or money, is quite apt to think maybe "cleanliness is next to godliness" is not the motto of the chewing gum manufacturer.

At any rate, there are innumerable stories afloat as to the ingredients of this decidedly popular American product.

A chewing gum factory that claims the distinction of being the third largest in the world may be found within the gates of Chicago. Though one is not permitted even to glance into the great room where the clang of machinery indicates the sacred spot, and though one cannot converse with the liege lord who, locked in his private office, concocts mixtures to tickle the palate of the professional gum-chewer, there are many interesting things to be heard and many interesting things to be seen in the packing department.

One of the managers laughed aloud at the bare suggestion of admittance being refused on the ground that the ingredients are injurious.

"Some people actually think," he said, "that chewing gum is made from old rubber boots and refuse matter. The fact is that only pure materials are used, the principal ingredient being an exudation from a species of rubber tree native in Mexico."

"What is the appearance of this substance?"

"It is a thick brown sap of the consistency and color of maple sirup. We get it in the original state, with particles of bark and dirt. This goes through a long process of cleaning. Then of course the process of making is a profound secret. There is a man in our employ, by the way, who for twenty-one years has done nothing else but experiment on new brands of chewing gum. No, even a manager could not take his wife through the factory, so rigid are the rules. Each employe knows only his particular part of the work, so the secret of making, as a whole, is preserved."

"Are the materials expensive?"

"Yes, for the original gum costs $1.10 a pound in ton lots, and the essential oils used cost $4 a pint. These are the principal ingredients."

"How long a time is required to convert one lot of new material into chewing gum?"

"Almost a week."

An interesting spectacle is to look in the packing room. Here great trucks filled high with strips of chewing-gum a yard long and several inches wide, all carefully marked with geometric precision into squares, are rolled in at intervals from the factory. The deft fingers of the seventy-five wrappers—young girls—break these strips into sections, wrap each in a tissue covering and then tinfoil, and pack them away in pasteboard boxes in an almost incredibly short time. One girl has thus filled 153 boxes in one day, there being 36 sticks in each box, or 5,508 sticks all told. This is an unusual record, however.

Great wooden boxes stacked to the ceiling on all sides, packed with chewing gum ready for shipment, are the result of only one day's work. It is a sight to elevate the everlasting devotees of chewing gum—the ubiquitous cash girl and the omnipresent newsboy—to the seventh heaven of ecstasy.

It is likewise a reminder that America is distinctively a chewing-gum country. And to think that manufactories employing hundreds, even thousands, of hands should be in daily operation all over the country to cater to one's penchant for something to chew is an almost inconceivable fact.

HUMBERT AND FRANCIS JOSEPH

A Brace of Monarchs Who Never Speak as They Pass By.

Indications of the peculiar relations existing between the courts of Vienna and Rome were manifested the other day, when Emperor Francis Joseph was permitted to cross over the Italian territory on his way to visit Emperor William at Abbazia, without any of the customary forms of courtesy and attention being paid to him by the Italian authorities.

This neglect by the Italians was made all the more pointed seeing that King Humbert was at that moment at Venice preparing to receive the visit of Emperor William, which followed immediately after the departure of the Austrian monarch, who for a second time passed several hours traveling through the northern portion of Italy on the way back to his capital.

The strained relations which led to this lack of courtesy on the part of King Humbert are due, says the New York Recorder, to the persistent refusal of the emperor and empress to return at Rome the state visit which King Humbert and Queen Marguerite were persuaded by their ministers to pay to the court of Vienna just ten years ago. The visit ought to have been returned within at the latest twelve months, and the emperor's hesitation and delay in the matter are attributable to the complications which would arise in connection with the vatican, since the pontiff absolutely refuses to receive at the vatican any Catholic sovereign who has not first paid his respects to the head of the church before holding any intercourse with the quirinal.

King Humbert of course insists that the first visit should be to the quirinal, and this renders the stay of Catholic royalties in the eternal city a source of endless complications and awkward contretemps. To make matters worse, Empress Elizabeth has, even since the death of her son, visited Rome incognito, and been received by the pope without paying the slightest attention to the quirinal, and that it was after this that she was permitted to make a stay at Venice without receiving any attention from the Italian authorities, being even forced to take her turn with the tourists when she visited the royal palace in which she had formerly dwelt as its mistress prior to the forced surrender of Venice to Italy by Austria.

A FAKIR'S FAKE.

He Made Money Selling Cucumbers as Perfume Plants.

"Speaking of street fakirs," said the tall man of the party, according to the St. Louis Republic. "I used to know a man in Lawrence, Kan., who was the king of the crowd. He could make money out of anything. A block of common soap was worth many dollars to him as a grease eradicator or something of the kind, and for an outlay of a few cent she could turn pockets full of cash.

"One day this young fellow came to me and asked me in a mysterious manner to go into a loft with him. I went and there found one of the most ingenious outfits I ever saw or heard of for 'doing' a gullible community. This is what the outfit was:

"There was one hundred small cloth bags, each filled with wet bran. In each bag was planted a cucumber seed. Under the warmth and dampness the seeds would soon sprout and then my young friend would take each bag and dip it into a tub filled with highly-perfumed water. Then the small flat leaves which first sprout would be carefully taken off, leaving the next leaves, which are rough and wrinkled and do not bear such strong evidence of identity. Then the hundred bags with their sprouts would be put in boxes and carefully carried to some 'jay' town, where my young friend would actually get fifty cents apiece for them as 'perfume plants.'

"The plan was worked by him successfully a number of times and he always managed to get away without being injured. He was a fluent talker and always disposed of his 'perfume plants' in an easy manner. Then, as persons who have been caught at any such 'sucker' game do not care to 'squeal,' his chances of detection were reduced to a minimum."

An Imperial Silver Wedding.

The silver wedding of the emperor and empress of Japan, according to foreign papers, was celebrated with great pomp a few weeks ago. There was a review of the soldiers in the afternoon, and in the evening there was a gala dinner, to which all the prominent officials and their wives and foreigners were invited. Afterward there was a reception and dance in the throne-room. Male dancers produced the famous "banzairaku," a dance which was composed by the Emperor Yomei 1,300 years ago; the "taiheiraku," which was the fashion 1,037 years ago, and the "bairo," a dance brought from India about the year 600 which, in its various evolutions, represents the subjection of all enemies of the state. All the guests received silver mementos of the celebration.

Russian Doctor's Fees.

An interesting regulation is just announced from autocratic Russia, by which the government hopes to prevent over-charges of physicians. By the new rule cities are divided in three classes according to size, and the patients in three grades, as follows: The first, capitalists, proprietors and manufacturers; the second, members of professions, and the rest of the population is included in the third. Fees are then named according to the grades. First class, five roubles; second, three roubles and thirty kopeks for the third.

Every Man His Own Doctor.

The British war office is considering a proposition that all soldiers should be instructed in the elements of anatomy and physiology in order that they might be able immediately to stop the flow of blood from a leading artery. The proposer of the scheme also offers the unpleasant suggestion that every soldier should have the leading arteries mapped out on his body by dotted lines tattooed in India ink.

THE PERILS OF COURTESY.

A Benevolent Traveler Makes a Slight Mistake and Is Assaulted.

An old gentleman got on a Wisconsin Central train at Rockefeller and took a seat beside a man with a face as kindly as a picture of Peter Cooper. These two men were strangers to each other, but a strong relationship lay between them—the affinity of honesty and good humor. They talked of the recent rains, and were sorry that they had not fallen soon enough to save the corn crop; still they were willing to leave the crops and the whole scheme of life to Providence. They talked about politics, religion and then told stories and laughed until tears ran down their cheeks.

By this time, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, the train had reached Desplaines, and the man from Rockefeller got off. And when the train started the other old fellow discovered that a valise had been left on the seat just in front of him. He sprang to his feet, threw up the window, thrust his head out, shouted at his friend and then, grabbing the valise, dropped it from the window. And about two minutes later a big fellow came along and said:

"I am looking for a valise I left here."

The benevolent man, in a flutter of excitement, jumped up and began to stammer: "I—I—threw it off the train—I—"

"You did!" roared the big fellow, and, not waiting for an explanation, hauled off and struck at the old gentleman and skinned his knuckles against the window.

The conductor ran forward and grabbed the big fellow and held him until the kind-hearted man explained the mishap.

In this hurried life there is such a thing as being too obliging.

ELECTRIC ELEVATORS.

They Are Not Only Signaled, But Started and Stopped by the Lightning Fluid.

There is a vast difference between the latest perfected elevator and the elevator of a few years ago, says the New York Mail and Express. The electric elevator is the latest. The passenger signals it by a telescme, as the appliance is called by which he presses a button labeled "Take me up" or "take me down," as may be, in response to which a faint buzzing in the car of the conductor of each car, whether there are two or half a dozen, draws his attention to an indicator that shows on what floor the passenger is and which way he wants to go. The first car to pass that floor going his way takes him.

But the most novel point is that electricity is also used in running the cars. The conductor does not pull a steel cable nor grasp a handle as big as the reverse bar of a locomotive. He presses a button and the elevator rushes up, another button and it descends, a third and it stops. Before long the elevator men will be called operators at this rate, and charming young ladies, with fluffy bangs and rings on their fingers, will be doing the work.

Utilizing Human Hair.

Human hair would be a salable commodity in foreign markets, says Mr. Hillier, British consul at Pusan, were its existence more generally known. The Coreans have remarkably fine heads of hair and they put their combings to a use that he has never seen elsewhere. A very large number of the saddle cloths placed under the packs of their ponies are made of hair woven into course mats or bags, and the same material is utilized in making the halters and head ropes of their animals.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can *not* be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents.

Write for instructions and advice.

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618 F Street,
P. O. Box 385. Washington, D. C

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 8.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section one of article two thereof, relative to the right of suffrage.

SECTION 1. Every native male citizen of the United States, every male person who shall have acquired the rights of citizenship under and by virtue of the Treaty of Queretaro, and every male naturalized citizen thereof, who shall have become such ninety days prior to any election, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county in which he claims his vote ninety days, and in the election precinct thirty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may hereafter be authorized by law; provided, no native of China, no idiot, no insane person, no person convicted of any infamous crime, no person hereafter convicted of the embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, and no person who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language and write his name shall ever exercise the privileges of an elector in this State; provided, that the provisions of this amendment relative to an educational qualification shall apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requisitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 14.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section three of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of California, relating to the formation of new counties.

SECTION 3. The Legislature, by general and uniform laws, may provide for the formation of new counties; provided, however, that no new county shall be established which shall reduce any county to a population of less than eight thousand; nor shall a new county be formed containing a less population than five thousand; nor shall any line thereof pass within five miles of the county seat of any county proposed to be divided. Every county which shall be enlarged or created from territory taken from any other county or counties, shall be liable for a just proportion of the existing debts and liabilities of the county or counties from which such territory shall be taken.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the state of California, by adding a new section to article thirteen of the said Constitution, to be numbered section twelve and three fourths (12¾), relating to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 12¾. Fruit and nut bearing trees under the age of four years from the time of planting in orchard form, and grapevines under the age of three years from the time of planting in vineyard form, shall be exempt from taxation, and nothing in this article shall be construed as subjecting such trees and grapevines to taxation.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 7.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, amending section nine of article thirteen thereof, relative to the election of a State Board of Equalization.

A State Board of Equalization, consisting of one member from each congressional district in this State, shall be elected by the qualified electors of their respective districts, at the first general election to be held after the adoption of this amendment, and, at each general election every four years, whose term of office shall be for four years, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the several counties of the State for the purpose of taxation. The Controller of State shall be ex-officio a member of the Board. The Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State shall constitute Boards of Equalization for their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to equalize the valuation of the taxable property in the county for the purpose of taxation; provided, such State and County Boards of Equalization are hereby authorized and empowered, under such rules of notice as the County Boards may prescribe as to the county assessments, and under such rules of notice as the State Board may prescribe as to the action of the State Board to increase or lower the entire assessment roll, or any assessment of the property contained in said assessment roll, and make the assessment conform to the true value in money of the property contained in said roll; provided, that no Board of Equalization shall raise any mortgage, deed of trust, contract, or other obligation by which a debt is secured, money, or solvent credits, above its face value. The State Board of Equalization elected in eighteen hundred and ninety four shall continue in office until their successors, as herein provided for, shall be elected and shall qualify.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 12.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seventeen, article one, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 17. Foreigners of the white race, or of African descent, eligible to become citizens of the United States under the naturalization laws thereof, while bona fide residents of this State shall have the same rights in respect to the acquisition, possession, enjoyment, transmission and inheritance of all property, other than real estate, as native born citizens; provided that such aliens owning real estate at the time of the adoption of this amendment may remain such owners; and provided further, that the Legislature may, by statute, provide for the disposition of real estate which shall hereafter be acquired by such aliens by descent or devise

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution proposing to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven, article eleven, of the Constitution of the State of California.

SECTION 7. City and county governments may be merged and consolidated into one municipal government, with one set of officers, and may be incorporated under general laws providing for the incorporation and organization of incorporations for municipal purposes. The provisions of this Constitution applicable to cities, and also those applicable to counties, so far as not inconsistent or prohibited to cities, shall be applicable to such consolidated government.

SENATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 17.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to article thirteen of the Constitution, section one, in relation to revenue and taxation.

SECTION 1. All property in this State, not exempt under the laws of the United States, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as provided by law. The word "property," as used in this article and section, is hereby declared to include moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, dues, franchises, and all other matters and things, real, personal and mixed, capable of private ownership; provided, that property used for free public libraries and free museums, growing crops, property used exclusively for public schools, and such as may belong to the United States, this State, or to any county or municipal corporation within this State, shall be exempt from taxation. The Legislature may provide, except in case of credits secured by mortgage or trust deed, for a deduction from credits of debts due to bona fide residents of this State.

ASSEMBLY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 31.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to section seven (7) of article nine (IX) of the Constitution of the State of California, by increasing the number of members constituting the State Board of Education, by adding thereto the President and Professor of Pedagogics of the University of California.

Section 7. The Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University of California, and the Professor of Pedagogy therein, and the Principals of the State Normal Schools, shall constitute the State Board of Education, and shall compile, or caused to be compiled, and adopt a uniform series of text-books for use in the common schools throughout the State. The State Board may cause such text-books, when adopted, to be printed and published by the Superintendent of State Printing, at the State Printing Office, and when so printed and published to be distributed and sold at the cost price of printing, publishing and distributing the same. The text-books so adopted shall continue in use not less than four years, and said State Board shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall provide for a Board of Education in each county in the State. The County Superintendents and the County Boards of Education shall have control of the examination of teachers and the granting of Teachers' certificates within their respective jurisdiction.

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